

SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1903

ER'S

Jubilee Singers.

5 p.m.

Washington Octette of colored  
country, and their rendition of  
adverse criticism. For the  
ated programme:

on College.

On Your Harp.

A Little Jubilee.

and Shine.

and Mountains.

and Mountains.

Unger's  
and the Americas

muslins, \$1.48.

imbric skirts with  
rows of Torchon  
on, tucks and wide  
lace or embroidery  
re with wide ruffle, in  
embroidery. Nainsook  
lined with beading and  
lainty.

at \$1.48

Costumes



Waist Gowns—good quality  
white, chequered, checkered  
dots in brown, dots in blue,  
Price range \$25.00

Skirts—good quality  
white, blue, brown, yellow  
Price range \$4.95

Waist Gowns—good quality  
white, blue, brown, yellow  
Price range \$9.95

Waist Gowns—good quality  
white, blue, brown, yellow  
Price range \$25.00

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# The Times

Illustrated  
Section.



Complete Descriptive Text.

PER WEEK... 20 CENTS... 89 A YEAR.

LOS ANGELES

FIESTA EDITION: MAY, 1903.

SECOND PART.

XII<sup>th</sup> YEAR.

## LA FIESTA DE LAS FLORES

### BRIGHT OPENING EVENT.

"Let there be light!"—and La  
Fiesta opened as the world be-  
gan.

Wednesday night's electric  
parade, the inaugurating event  
of the half-week of gayety, was  
a blazing success.

The artistic procession of  
flashing dream-floats delighted  
and astonished vast throngs of  
people and gorgeously heralded  
the coming of the President.

Hope then promises, now fulfill-  
ments. First Los Angeles, then Fiesta,  
now the electric glow of civilized  
energy. Thus has the Southwest ex-  
pressed itself in its slow triple birth  
of greatness. Thus has this feast of  
fiesta, the world's the potential  
pulse-beat of the West. It is the or-  
bital throb of California.

Wednesday night saw the culmina-  
tion—the electric-flower parade.  
Flowers are poetry; electricity is vi-  
tality; this was vital poetry. It was  
as though a Titan of the brush had limned  
in transcendent rellevo against the dark  
pavements those subtle marvels that  
fill the gardens with fragrance and  
light the landscape with varied color.  
It was a forest masterpiece painted  
with electricity. It had its shadows,  
tones and final bursts and, chief of all,  
it had its pregnant meaning.

First came the desert—vaat, deathful,  
barren, burning under the infinite rays  
of a scorching summer sun; dry bones  
lay on the bleak sands and all vestige  
of life was dead.

Again, it was painting. It was as  
though a Titan of the brush had limned  
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Then followed the floats of the in-  
dividual flowers. The pond lily opened  
its folds and languished under the

minds of thousands and fertilized the  
fallowness of drudgery and care that  
lay in their hearts.

It was the music of gladness, the  
symbol of beauty, the emblem of  
prosperity. It made evident the essence  
of this country. It showed that the  
flowers and the children are fair, but  
that their subtle suggestion is fairer:  
for, it came at night, and at night all  
are drawn to suggestiveness; at  
night the enchantment of art. Here  
over all like a prophecy. In the close  
theater of the downtown streets this  
scenic marvel displayed the drama of  
the spring and sent tingling through  
the nerves the most tidal waves of  
music and magic.

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here artfulness. Then the bridal  
wreath served its turn in the midst of  
young girls, whose youth and beauty  
were freshened and heightened by the  
setting of the picture, for the sense of  
the artificial was lost in the witchery  
of the scene and a transplanted beauty,  
too rare to substance, for the  
imagination possessed the night.

Girls were on all the floats. Per-  
haps some were more beautiful than  
others, but who could know it in that  
gauze and tissue and incandescent  
light? The camellia, silent, yet  
shaking a krod of paradise and the  
hibiscus carried with it a swarm of  
butterflies. The carnation and pansy  
bloomed in luxuriant cultivation and  
the wistaria dangled its dappled green  
in the cool depths of creamy white,  
while the incandescent gauze of the  
shadow flicked in the flashes between.

The weird opulence of bully blossoms  
spread its illusive halo over the rose  
and the moonflower. Last of the sun's  
children, bred by the water, came  
the sunflower—wafted and worn by the  
breeze, but bearing the talisman of  
father's stare. It closed the parade  
and the solvent glow of it all was  
hid in the deep mists of the night.

Such a show was a triumph of the  
modern and a fit emblem of this new

world. Irrigation was the float  
that wound its sinuous way through  
the streets carried its lesson of plenty  
so evident that whoso that saw could  
not know what water means to the arid  
West. Where empty sands had couched  
dry bones, now flowers bloomed and  
aromatic plants spelt its blessing  
over the yearning plants; and these  
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and fruits mellowed in the sun that  
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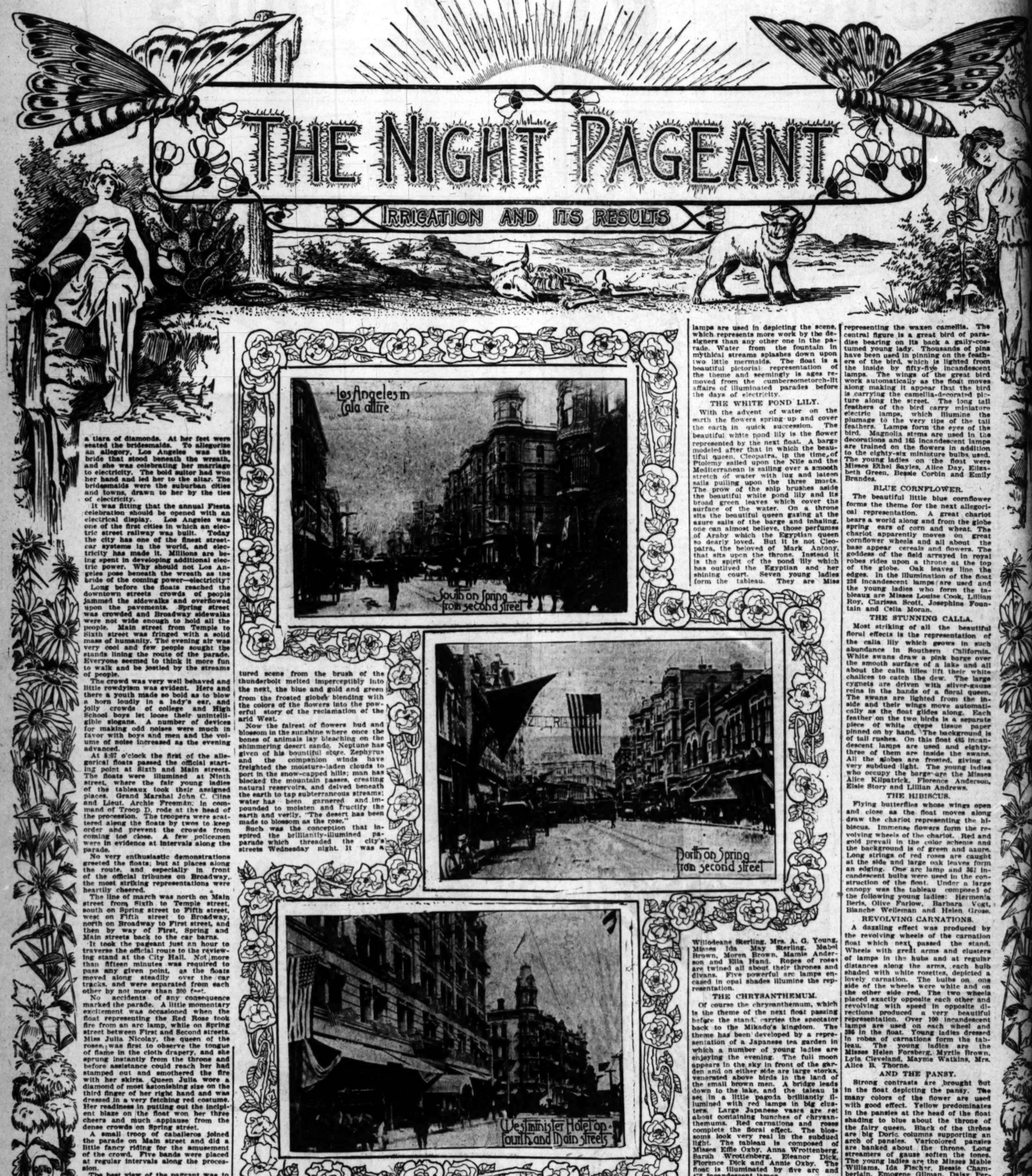
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a star of diamonds. At her feet were seated the bridesmaids. To designate an allegory, Los Angeles was the bride that stood beneath the wreath, and she was celebrating her marriage to electricity. The wreath was in her hand and led her to the altar. The bridesmaids were the suburban cities and towns drawn to her by the ties of electricity.

It was fitting that the annual Fiesta celebration should be opened with an electrical display. Los Angeles was one of the first cities in which an electric street railway was built. Today the city has one of the finest street-car systems in the world, and electricity has made it. Millions are being spent in developing additional electric power. Why should not Los Angeles pose beneath the wreath as the bride of the coming power-electricity?

Long before the floats reached the downtown streets, crowds of people jammed the sidewalks and overflowed upon the streets. Springtime streets were crowded, and Broadway sidewalks were not wide enough to hold all the people. Main street from Temple to Sixth street was fringed with a solid mass of humanity. The evening was very cool and few people sought the shade lining the route of the parade. Everyone seemed to think it more fun to walk and be jostled by the streams of people.

The crowd was very well behaved and little rowdyism was evident. Here and there a small band played and a horn loudly in a lady's ear, and jolly crowds of college and High School boys let loose their undiscriminating voices in a general得意狂喜 for making odd noises were much in favor with boys and men and the volume of noise increased as the evening progressed.

At 8:37 o'clock the first of the allegorical floats passed the official starting point at Sixth and Main streets. The floats were illuminated from within, and the fair young ladies of the tableaux took their assigned places. Grand Marshal John C. Cline and Lieutenant General, the commanding officer of Troop D, rode at the head of the procession. The troopers were scattered along the floats by twos to keep order and to prevent the crowd from coming too close. A few policemen were in evidence at intervals along the parade.

No very enthusiastic demonstrations greeted the floats; but at places along the route, and especially in front of the official tribunes on Broadway, the more striking representations were highly cheered.

The line of march was north on Main street from Sixth to Temple street, south on Spring to Broadway, west on Fifth street to Broadway, north on Broadway to First street, and then by way of First, Spring, and Main streets back to the starting point.

It took the Pageant just an hour to traverse the official route to the reviewing stand at the City Hall. Not more than fifteen minutes was required to make the given point, as the floats moved along steadily over the car tracks and were separated from each other by not more than 200 feet.

No incidents of any consequence marked the parade. A little momentary excitement was occasioned when the float representing the Red Rock took fire, but it was quickly extinguished. The Queen of the Fairies, who had sprung instantly from the throne and before assistance could reach her had stamped out and smoothed the fire with her hand.

Queen Julia Nicolay, the Queen of the roses, was first to observe the tongue of flame. She quickly stamped it out before assistance could reach her and then blazed on the float for her three cheers and much applause from the dense crowds on Spring street.

A small troupe of caballos joined the parade. Miss Julia Nicolay did little fancy riding for the amusement of the crowd. Five bands were placed at regular intervals along the processional route.

The best view of the pageant was to be had at some distance from it. Those standing on the street were too close to see the finest effect of the electrical creations.

#### THE FIRST GLIMPSE.

Down the vista of flag-lined street came a pageant fresh from fairyland, all aglow with myriad dancing, scintillating flashes of light. It seemed that some mighty genii, masters of the mysterious electrical domain, had struck the pavement with magic wands summons forth all the artistic treasures of an ampler world.

With the nearer approach of the smoothly gliding fairy pictures, the dancing figures resolved into individual representations, resolved into part in a grand conception. Each pic-

ture conception powerfully portrayed. It was an excellent allegorical representation of one of man's greatest achievements, and it touched upon a theme that is all-important in the nature of things.

Yea, hence when the story of irrigation has been told, it will be incomplete without the tall figure of Uncle Sam.

#### THE RISING SUN.

The first of the allegorical floats to pass the reviewing stand depicted the rising of the sun on the bleak desert.

The great sun, red and rising,

over the barren hilltops, fell on

nothing more beautiful than the stalks of the cactus. Bones of animals were strewn about the desert. There are clouds to temper the direct rays of the sun, and the pieces of reflected light atmosphere. Powerful arc lamps trained on yellow cloth give the effect. The bones are red, and the cactus holds them up to nature's sky.

There are no people in this picture, for it is the desert of death.

The scene is one familiar in the days of '68, when the sun shone bright, the arid wastes to reach the land of gold.

#### THE STORY OF IRRIGATION.

A period of years has elapsed be-

tween the first picture and the second, which tells the story of irrigation. Fountains are playing and running water may be seen through a vista of tall hollyhock stalks. Doves are circling about in the air, now and then alighting on the blossoms to drink of the clear water. Big water plants put their stalks up from about the fountains, and lotus leaves form a deep shade of green. Vine scrolls are at the front of the scene. The color of the water is changed to turquoise blue and again to emerald green by colored shades, which play in front of the arc lamps. Over 300 incandescent

bulbs are used on the float.

LOVELY WISTARIA.

In depicting the wistaria, a very lovely creation has been developed.

On a white and gold couch reclines the fairy queen and above her is a large canopy of brilliant wistaria, with a row of electric lamps. Her attendants are seated under other canopies, and wistaria blossoms are suspended from the canopy.

Big green leaves and a number of red roses are used to complete the floral effect.

The blossoms are pink and the stems are bunched about the throne. Long streamers of gauze soften the tones.

The young ladies are the Misses

Marie Giesler, Lizzie Bentz, Halcyone Deville and Edie Golden.

WONDERFUL CAMELLIA.

A truly artistic creation is the float

ladies who appear are the Misses

Emily Hicks, Reba Richey, Lillian Barber, and Fannie Palmer.

Rose-red red rose float. A large canoe with the red rose red crepe paper and red electric bulbs—

canoe on which are set from the petals of

stalks of the rose. Big long streamers of yellow roses. Set on foot tools for the fairies.

The young ladies who are the Misses Jean Nicoll, Katherine Poole, Lila Odan, Anna Wheeler, Annie Guilford. In this

STORY OF THE

Very beautiful is

story of the moonflower

cent moons are placed

of the float, each bear

flower blossoms with

long light. Two large

sunflowers down upon

two little mermaids. The float is a

beautiful pictorial representation

of the moonflower. It is

moved from the num bers—It

affair of illuminated parades before

the days of electricity.

THE WHITE POND LILY.

With the advent of water on the earth, the trees sprang up and covered the earth in quick succession.

The beautiful white pond lily is the flower of the pond lily, which is represented by the next float. A barge modeled after that in which the beautiful Cleopatra, in the time of Christ, sailed on the Nile and the Mediterranean is sailing over a smooth stretch of water with lug and lateen sails pulling upon the ropes.

Now the ship carries the bird, the beautiful white pond lily and its broad green leaves which cover the surface of the water.

The young queen is resting at the centre of the barge and inhaling

one almost believe, those perfumes

so dearly loved. But it is Cleopatra, the beloved of Mark Antony, that sits upon the throne. Instead

of the spirit of the pond lily which

has uplifted the Egyptian and her

shining court. Seven young ladies

form the tableau. They are Miss

Edith Sayles, Alice Day, Edith

Green, Bessie Corbin and Emily

Brander.

BLUE CORNFLOWER.

The beautiful little blue cornflower forms the theme for the next allegorical representation.

A great chariot bears a world along and from the globe

the ears of corn and wheat. The chariot is drawn by a team of blue cornflowers and all about the chariot are cereals and flowers. The goddess of the field arrayed in royal robes is seated upon the top of the globe. Oak leaves on the edges.

In the illumination of the float

230 incandescent lamps are used and

300 electric lamps are used to

form the glory and majesty.

HOW THEY WERE.

More than two months

in preparation the

floats were made.

A committee of

was kept at work during

the days of the

floats were added, wood

and canvas to the

floats were added, wood

Emily Hicks, Reba Cushman, Gladys Richards, Lillian Athouse, Ella Schieber, and Fannie Tatton.

#### DEEP RED ROSES.

Roses—deep red roses—rule the next float. A large canopy edged round with the red beauties—the petals of red crepe paper and the stems of red electric bulbs—overhangs a pedestal on which are seated several fairies whom the genii have summoned from the petals of the flowers. The stalks of the rose clusters are lined with red bulbous flowers, and long streams of yellow netting are caught back to meet streams of yellow roses. Seats of honor and the footlights of the flowers are lined with a full and harmonious commingling of the Fiesta and national colors.

The young ladies who appear are the Misses Julia Nicolay, Maud Estelle Katharine Pool, Lura Taber, Clara Olsen, Anna Lester, and Dorothy Anne Gudorf. In making the float 421 incandescent lamps were used.

#### STORY OF THE MOONFLOWER.

Very beautiful is the allegorical story of the moonflower. Long crepe roses are placed on each side of the float, and the flowers and flower blossoms with centers of yellow light. Two large circles dotted with moonflowers support a rosette of red and pink from which draperies descend to the back of the float. There are 225 lamps under this float. The young ladies who appear are the Misses Perry Tobias, Alice Mattingly, Ivy Porter, Nellie Winters, Nellie Cassidy. The most striking feature of this float is mounted on a crescent moon and it is one of the most beautiful in the pageant.

#### LADY SUNFLOWER.

Lady Sunflower is the allegorical sunflower with its wide yellow blossoms. A great arch of the sunflowers extends from front to rear of the float, the blossoms revolving as the float moves along the street. The centers of great clusters of light forming the eyes of the sun. Yellow net draperies edged with gold cloth fall from the arch to the base of the float. The float is 20 feet high to describe the creation. The young ladies who form the tableau are the Misses Julia Cook, Lillian Fischer, Nellie Winters, Nellie Cassidy. The most striking feature of this float is the downtown district palpitate.

#### HOW THEY WERE MADE.

More than a month was required to construct the famous mechanical floats. A considerable force of men was kept at work during this time. On the swans in the representation of the city of Rio, many thousand pieces of crepe paper had to be placed on separately to get the effect of feathers. This was no small task in itself.

In beginning the floats a framework had to be placed over a car truck and then the framework in such a manner as not to interfere with the representation. From this beginning the float grew space. The framework of the car truck was then taken off being used, and then came the painted scenery, the draperies, and the artificial leaves and flowers.

The floats were under the supervision of Ad. Petech, chairman of the Electrical Parade Committee, and Fawcett, the designer who conducted the float for the Chicago World's Fair electrical display and for electrical pageants at Kansas City and Denver. The other members of the committee are Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, J. L. Clarke, Miss Mary C. Askew, W. E. Van Duyne, John A. Muir, J. L. Ingle and Mrs. Fred W. Wood. The floats were made of incandescent and arc lamps on the floats from the trolley wire, as well as the power to move them. The Fiesta Committee is indebted to Henry L. Huntington for the electricity consumed by the pageant as well as for the car trucks and much of the equipment of the floats.

#### RECORD-BREAKING CRUSH ON STREETS AND CARS.

#### THIRTY THOUSAND OUTSIDE PEOPLE SAW THE OPENING.

Interurban Electric Lines Taxed to Limit Wednesday Night—Rush for City Cars Just Before and After Parade Was Tremendous.

In point of attendance, the opening of the Fiesta of 1903 Wednesday night was the most auspicious on record.

Close to 20,000 persons came into Los Angeles from outside points during the afternoon and evening to swell the city borders.

This extraordinary influx of visitors created intense transportation activity. Local trains on the steam roads were increased in size and frequency, while every one of the interurban electric lines was taxed to the limit. All of the cars were over crowded, and the stoppage between 8 and 9 o'clock for the electrical pageant creating a tremendous rush immediately before and after the parade.

Persons who witnessed every one of the past Fiesta celebrations were unanimous in their opinion that the enormous crowd downtown for a similar length of time in the evening, not even excepting the great throngs which participated in the celebrated "All Foods Night."

The celebrants began pouring into Los Angeles from every district late Wednesday afternoon, increasing to what might be termed heavy traffic by twilight, and developed into a rushing human flood with the arrival of darkness. The Pasadena, San Gabriel and Monrovia brigades encountered the great crush, and the electric car service was promptly increased to fifteen minutes during the rush hours. The Santa Monica and Long Beach roads were but little behind the valley tributaries in the amount of their contribution to the city's traffic, particularly deserved for the opening of the Los Angeles fete. As is usual in such cases, the steam roads handled the overflow, the trains from the points mentioned bearing heavier loads.

#### MASSES OF COLOR ON ALL STREETS.

#### BANNERS, STREAMERS, RIBBONS, ROSETTES AND FLOWERS.

The City Decorated for Fiesta—Elaborate Effects on Facades of Some of the Leading Downtown Stores. Atchase Station a Wonder.

It may be that the beloved "Angel City" wears too commercial an aspect during eleven months and three weeks of the year. However, this cannot be said during Fiesta week. Now, enmeshed in her valley of Eden, poised half between the mountains and the sea, she wears like some city of old Granada decked out in all the finery of the coming of a Moorish King. Turreted and pillared with the pomp of a Moslem mosque, gay in the riotous coloring of Southern Spain, it needs now but a slight imagination to picture the gay, pedestrains who are the property owners. Beginning with the Taft building, with alternating "President" and "Fiesta" rosettes, the facade is built up for a distance of six blocks. Just across the street is the home of The Times, garnished with a full complement of the national colors.

Broad streamers of the two emblems festoon the lower story, and span the main entrance with a triangle of bright green.

Passing down, one can see just a little bit of the Boston Lunch room, all but buried in sweeping bands of orange, red and white.

At the corner of Hill and Main, the First National Bank, with the First National Loan Company, on the same side of the street, has a striking effect in a single sweeping band of the holiday colors.

Even the downtown district palpitates.

At the Sunflower.

Large the floats, the allegorical sunflower with its wide yellow blossoms.

A great arch of the sunflowers extends from front to rear of the float, the blossoms revolving as the float moves along the street.

The centers of great clusters of light forming the eyes of the sun.

Yellow net draperies edged with gold cloth fall from the arch to the base of the float.

The float is 20 feet high.

The young ladies who form the tableau are the Misses Perry Tobias, Alice Mattingly, Ivy Porter, Nellie Winters, Nellie Cassidy.

The most striking feature of this float is the downtown district palpitate.

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outspread wings. There are numerous electric lights in the window and the effect at night is quite as beautiful as the day.

The Hoag's store has probably the biggest display of national colors ever seen on one block in this city. Five enormous flags are hung from the top of the building and the ends, scarcely touching, sweep the windows of the first floor. Six large red, white and blue umbrellas are fastened at the top of the building, with the tops against the sky. Large streamers are suspended from one end to the other is a string of Fiesta pennants. Sixteen silken flags with stars wave from the windows of the second and third floors. The windows of the ground floor are also draped and festooned with American flags. At the entrance is a large picture of an eagle and on either side are likenesses of "Teds."

Harper & Reynolds' store is also elaborately decorated. The color scheme being almost entirely in the colors of the country. Over the entrance in the center is a grouping of small American flags and in the center a picture of Roosevelt.

Among the most attractive of the stores are the newly decorated ones are Messmore's restaurant, the Sunbeam Studio, P. H. Mathew's paint store, Western Wholesale Drug Co., Stove, and C. F. A. Last's establishment.

The host of people who will come to this city during the festival over the Southern Pacific route will not be disappointed at their first peep at the Fiesta decorations.

THE OLD "ARCADE" JUST GLOWS. Arcade depot is easily one of the

made on the streets crossing the lines of parade, although looking down each vista one gathered an impression of fluttering flags and Fiesta gayety.

On Second street the Lamb Fruit Co. had achieved a gay effect by the use of bunting in the Fiesta colors and a quantity of wild mustard, while gourds, skins, oranges and rose checked apples backed by the green of foothill vegetables were massed around the entrance. On Third street Levy's windows made a bright show, with Roosevelt's picture framed in a red, white and blue star.

On the corner of the Lankershim Block fluttered countless small pennants, while midway between that building and the Stimson Block across Third street hung the nation's flag, the property of the Fiesta committee, that has now occupied the same position for five years.

Blackstone's large plate glass sides

windows showed the Stars and Stripes above fans of the tricolor below, and a large flag draped the doorway. The Esplanade, on the Fourth street sides, furnished pretty bits of color with their flags and bunting. The popular Cafe, on the corner of Fifth and Main streets, showed an original arrangement of bunting and small flags, and Japanese lanterns were strung from tree to tree in the yard.

## WHAT MANY VOICES WERE HEARD SAYING.

WEDNESDAY night's electrical power probably caused every spectator in a little different way from every other spectator. You may see how it struck a few from these remarks picked up on the fly:

Tom Hutton, a Stanford sophomore for the Fiesta: You bet this Fiesta is all right, it's a masterpiece.

Down on Spring street I stood next to a queen who was there with her mother. And, say, her mother was deaf! Say, this Fiesta is all right. Coming home on the car there was a light standing on my feet. Her locks looked like a star, but she was a bunch all right, and she can stand in my feet until she takes root. I didn't do a thing but hold her on the car for about 'steen blocks. Say, when are you going to have another Fiesta?

W. F. Burns, car dispatcher for the trolley company: Huh? You, she was a real sight, right? I bet there were all those people over rubbering at those lights or something? Well, I had No. 307 wait there at 11:14 and you ought to see the crowd. They say it was pretty all over. They say it was pretty up there on Spring street, where you are talking about. No. 327 went off the track up there and burst my tire. Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, who has just graduated from the Keeley Institute: Boys, I've got 'em again, sure as snakes. I

used to see just that many lights when I sneaked in the front hall.

Mon. East K. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Swashbuckler door: Well, I guess this is pretty good, but, say, stranger, you ought to see the new reflector kerosene lamps we have got in the new courthouse.

The concentric energy caused by the

confused galvanizers was to my mind an interesting—say, think, may say

an illustration of the

His trolley went off at this point.

Oliver Moroso, theater manager:

It's a great relief, more

money into the house than the

lighting in the star's dressing-room.

Miss Hyacinth Montgomery, co-ed:

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so sloppy. Yes, the lights were charming.

John M. — heavy stockholder in many corporations, arrived at 12:30 o'clock this morning, nearly four hours earlier than he had been expected, because the Redlands people had been informed that the train was coming over. Under his roof he had been entertained by the Governor and his party, and he had gone to sleep in his room.

Prof. Wattles of Cornell, out here for a vacation: Yes, I was impressed, I must say, deeply impressed.

Mon. East K. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Swashbuckler door: Well, I guess this is pretty good, but, say, stranger, you ought to see the new reflector kerosene lamps we have got in the new courthouse.

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the members as destined to take a ride through the valley to San Bernardino. No stops were made, and the visitors are expected to return to the city to a better advantage, otherwise could be luncheon carriages were nearly all drive about the city.

Returning, shortly after the visitors had ample time to explore the first forms Redlands presented, the Governor and his staff no special programme for the reception committee had been made.

The column was headed by the Redlands Rough Riders, composed of fifty sturdy young men, most of them experts in the saddle. This organization had been under the command of Capt. Fred D. Dye, First Lieutenant Kingsbury and Second Lieutenant Fisher. The route was along Orange avenue, the surprise and pleasure of the spectators was great, and the route was bright with bunting from end to end. The hours outside the business center passed in a series of receptions, the committee having been invited to speak to the people of Redlands.

Arriving at the hotel the members of the Legislative Committee found

what had been done in making the city a scene of beauty which the visitors and the people of the city were sure to appreciate.

What do I think of the reception? Flak of the reception, I think, any person thinks after they have been treated here, and I know I do, every member of the committee has been treated here magnificently, and I think, I say, every member of the committee I say nothing could have been done to make the reception better.

For a few minutes this morning, before the arrival of the special Legislature, the arrival was held an impromptu dinner. So much had been said about the fact that the Pardes had been invited to the legislative party, but I am taken another train a day in the other party and visited the gables, that it was not until those who knew about it had two parties met. There had been a feeling over the matter of certain members of the Legislature, and some individuals had been mentioned which was justified by the facts. The members in which the Governor took the edge of the sentiment which some may have been seen in close connection with the

Gov. Pardes and his estimable wife paid a call on the Governor. For each member of the party they had a pleasant word of greeting. The accommodations given the members of the committee were not the best, but the fare afforded, for Redlands is not adopting half-way measures or methods in their treatment of those who tomorrow will stand in the sun.

At the hotel the Reception Committee was present to see to it that nothing was lacking.

The committee is composed of G. Hubbard, Maj. F. C. Prescott, E. G. Judson, C. J. Curtis, J. B. Glover, H. D. Moore, G. C. Thaxter, M. M. Phinney, H. W. Cave, W. C. Wood, W. D. Dill, C. L. Clark, K. C. Wells, F. C. Hornby, J. W. Edwards, F. P. Morrison, H. B. Ely, K. H. Pfeifer, F. P. Meeske, H. L. Graham, E. C. Gresham.

Throughout the day the members of the Reception Committee had some of the members at the hotel, and if there was anything which any of the visitors wanted and did not get it was only because they did not make their wants known to the committee.

Gov. Pardes and party, consisting of his staff and party, came to the hotel the day before and had already been assigned to quarters. They will remain together until the party reaches Los Angeles.







## 60c White Mercerized Striped Madras, per Yard

As the chief bargain feature for today's selling we display 4000 yards of an exceptionally fine mercerized stripe Poplin Madras, which is one of the prettiest of these popular wash textiles and is in good line of patterns. Comparison will prove that the same goods are sold in Los Angeles credit houses at 60c. We shall sell them at less than half of that or, for the one day, per yard.

29c

## Fiesta Welcome to Strangers.

Don't concern yourselves as to what you will do with your valises or packages—just bring them to Hamburger's where you will find commodious check rooms where you can leave them in safety. Also you are free to use any of the store conveniences—telephone, telegram, post office, stationery for writing letters, and, a feature that mothers will appreciate, you can leave your babies with careful attendants, while you do your shopping or sightseeing. Hamburger's is the hospitable store. And, if you will interest you, are the magnificent store decorations for Fiesta and Presidential week. We are satisfied that you will agree that these decorations of ours alone are worth coming miles to see.

**Women's 65c Neckwear at 35c**  
A choice assortment of wash neckwear in very newest styles; all dainty patterns. They are in white with colored edges, in solid white and all solid colors, and are values up to 65c. Priced for Thursday, at, choice..... 35c

**\$1.50 Chiffon Veils at \$1.00.**  
Ready-made Chiffon veils in large variety of styles; choice new patterns; all popular color combinations also solid black, white and their combinations. These are 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 yards long and values up to \$1.50. For Fiesta choice..... \$1.00

**35c Satin Ribbons at 23c.**  
Handsome Satin Taffeta and Liberty Satin ribbons of fine quality, soft and lustrous; colors white, black, cream, pink, orange, cardinal, rose, lavender, Nile and Turquoise; widths 4 to 5 inches; values up to 35c. A Thursday leader, per yard..... 23c

**\$1.00 Silk Belts at 50c.**  
New Silk fabric belts; choice patterns and styles; best trimmings; newest designs; a large assortment to select from; values range up to \$1.00. Choice..... 50c

**75c Silk Handkerchiefs 35c.**  
Women's scalloped silk handkerchiefs; fine quality; heavily embroidered in pure white and white with colored edges. They are less than importation price for some are worth up to 75c and many up to \$1.25. Priced for Thursday, choice..... 35c

**20c New Laces Per Yard 9c.**  
Fine Point de Paris lace edges and insertions in nice quality; choice designs; floral, scroll, bowknot and geometrical designs; widths 2 to 5 inches; values up to 20c. Priced for Thursday, per yard..... 9c

**30c Embroideries Per Yard 10c**  
Swiss, Nainsook and Cambrie embroidery edges and insertions; well worked edges; choice range of patterns; widths 2 to 6 inches; values up to 30c. Priced for Thursday, per yard..... 10c

**\$1.50 Books at \$1.18.**

Our book department is equal to any in the city. Every book we sell is to be found here. Our popularity is demonstrated daily. We do not charge exclusive book prices, but publish the following titles:

Amour—by author of Eben Hodges. Truth—Zola.

The Blue Goose—Nason. A Social Cookarrie—Eldridge. What Master of Van-Kosten.

The Spy—W. W. Jacobs. Mystery of Warlock—Eugene. Robak the Oppressor—Potter. Little Rose's Daughter—Ward. The Pitt—Norris.

Paul Maudlin—Haward. The Blue Room—(with Charity poster) —Ivanhoe.

Conqueror's House—White. Richard Rossi—Maxwell Gray. Youth—Conrad.

Frenchman's Friends—

If I Were a King—McCarthy.

The Conqueror—Dye.

In King's Bivouac—Wayman.

In the Garden of Mystery—Batt King.

Heroines of the Strand—Crowley.

John Gardner's Garden—Frank B. Nichols.

The Night Princess—Burham.

The Light Within—a great Christian Science Story—

The Straight Road—Morton.

The Maid at Arms—Chambers.

Jacob—McLaws.

Confessions of a Wife—Adams.

Shadow of the Castle—Carling.

Emma Lou—Martin.

## Manufacturer's Clothing Sale

## Stylish Suits for Men and Boys



This great sale of more than 3,000 suits of new and stylish garments, which are the over production of a large manufacturer and are being sold at their cost to make, is by far the best clothing opportunity offered to the people of Southern California this season. If you have a desire to save money now is your chance. Remember they are not old, but fresh, new goods.

**Men's All Wool Suits**—Cassimere and Cheviot in plain and fancy colors; also black and white; all cut single breasted; have unbreakable fronts and are size lined; sizes range 34 to 42; values up to \$15.00. Manufacturer's sale \$10.00.

**Men's All Wool Suits**—Single double breasted suit; Cassimere and Cheviot. Handsome and Tweeds; light and dark colorings. Coats have unbreakable fronts; sizes range 34 to 46. They are a group of \$15.00, \$17.50 and \$20.00 values for this sale...

**Boys' Knee Pant Suits**—Regular 3-piece style with Herringbone Cheviot; bottoms and jackets; have tape bound seams and patent elastic waist bands; ages 8 to 16. Price per suit..... \$12.50

**Boys' Knee Pant Suits**—Regular 3-piece style with Herringbone Cheviot; bottoms and jackets; have tape bound seams and patent elastic waist bands; ages 8 to 16. Price per suit..... \$1.00

**Boys' \$3.00 School Suits**—All Wool Cassimere. Worests and Tweeds. Those in ages 8 to 10 are 3-piece middy or 2-piece single breasted jacket and knee pant; sizes 8 to 10 are in double breasted jacket and knee pant style. Manufacturer's sale \$1.98.

**Boys' Fine All Wool Suits**—In Cassimere, Cheviot, Home-spun and Tweeds; those in ages 8 to 10 are in 2-piece double breasted style; those in ages 8 to 10 are in middy style with fancy vests or 3-piece "Little Men" suits. All priced for this sale \$2.45.

**Boys' \$3.00 School Suits**—All Wool Cassimere. Worests and Tweeds. Those in ages 8 to 10 are 3-piece middy or 2-piece single breasted jacket and knee pant; sizes 8 to 10 are in double breasted jacket and knee pant style. Manufacturer's sale \$1.98.

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SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1903  
9c

# The Times

XXII<sup>th</sup> YEAR.

PER WEEK... 20 CENTS | PER MONTH... 75 CENTS | \$9 A YEAR.

In two parts: 24 pages.

ON ALL NEWS STANDS | TRAINS AND STREETS | 5 CENTS

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ousands who viewed it will  
many you hear where paid  
FREE. "Matines" be-  
ing tied to them are for-  
some business houses & a  
store, where everything  
pleasure and make the

Gold Shirts at \$1.00.  
fine quality Madras, Pe-  
and Oxford Cheviot, gold  
choice line of patterns  
and gingham, plain  
or detached cuffs; all  
new, nobby styles  
14 to 17%; actually work  
Priced for  
sale at \$1.00

Underwear at 50c.  
quality French comb  
rigged, ribbed, plain  
and etc.; draw-  
sized 20 to 30.  
garment 50c  
offered at.....

Suspenders at 15c.  
black Little webbing with  
skin back; nicely finished  
and etc.; regular  
Specially for  
Thursday 15c.

Hosiery 12½c.  
corduroy Ribbed hon-  
only; double knees and  
Priced for  
day, per 12½c.

Men's 25c Hose at 19c.  
lot of all over lace Link  
and black; double sole  
and toe; regular 25c kid  
for Thursday, 3 pairs for

19c.

Men's 50c Hose 33c.

Woolly linen foot hon-  
only; white foot hon-  
silk or white foot hon-  
silk and toes  
regularly at 30c. Price  
Thursday, 3 pairs for

35c.

Men's \$1.00 Hose 50c.  
line of embroidered  
lace and rib-  
embroidered an-  
kles; also all over  
plain black; regu-  
lar \$1.00 values

50c.

Men's 75c Vests at 50c.

Woolly Linen Vests; white  
to high neck; long  
sleeves; are well finished  
fronts; no better and  
cheaper than 75c. We  
have for this

50c.

Men's Drawers at 75c.

line of muslin draw-  
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tucks and tucks; fine  
Cluny lace.

The very best  
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THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1903

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## LABOR.

### BREAKING THE STRIKE.

Transfer Companies Moving Goods in Omaha.

Laborites Hoot and Jeer, but Dare Not Interfere.

Chinese Flocking to Chicago. Views of Socialist-Priso Strike Settled.

INT DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

OMAHA (Neb.) May 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Late this morning Federal Judge Munger issued a temporary restraining order commanding J. E. Clegg, president of the Drivers International Union, local No. 7 and 360 other members of the union from interfering in any way, with members of the interstate commission and the post office of the Omaha Merchants' Express and Transfer Company, and fifteen other concerns, which signed the petition. The strikers are also restrained from congregating near the petitioners' places of business, calling non-union men to work, or in other wise, visiting their homes to try to get them to quit work, or doing anything that would be injurious to the petitioners' business. The hearing is set for May 20 but the order went into effect at once. If the order is not upheld the government troops at Poplar Creek will be called out.

The striking teamsters got so many jars today that they begin to wonder where they are at. The threat of the transfer companies and wholesalers made that the men who were not on strike did not work by this morning, the movement of freight would begin just the same, proved no idle boast. By 7 o'clock hundreds of strikers had gathered in front of the barns of the Omaha Merchants' Express and Transfer Company, Miller Transfer Company, Johnson Bros., McCauley Express Company, Fred Busch Company, and the Expressmen Delivery Company, to see what would happen, and something did happen that sent a shiver up the spine of the strikers. One from each barn came to another team, until a long line up the street was presented. In each instance the proprietor of the companies drove the foremen of the barns and office men.

For a brief period it looked as if the strikers would not be paid, but perhaps the men who kept the street clear, and permitted the teams to make their way down toward the freight depots. "You are all scabs." "You are curs" and such epithets were hurled at the drivers, but nothing more than that was said. Arriving at the freight depots the wagons were quickly backed into place, and to the amazement of the striking teamsters and affiliated unions the freight handlers and affiliated unions the freight handlers began to load the vehicles.

Before the last transfer wagon had arrived at its destination, hundreds of strikers and men drawn there through curiosity, were at the Burlington freight depot and hooted and yelled, cursed and groaned until the police scattered them. The first loads of goods which were taken up town, were followed by scores of strikers and their friends, but the police had been given their orders, and the teams were not molested. Before noon the wholesale houses began to move their consignments and the district took on a look of comparative activity.

When it came to handling the goods at the jobbing houses, a new feature presented itself—there were no men to do the loading. But the jobbers were not to be outdone and the proprietors, managers, head house salesmen and office forces were put to work and the loading proceeded rapidly.

By a mutual understanding, one of the proprietors or one of the officials of the jobbing houses, accompanied the men to the railway freight depots, and assisted in loading. This was kept up all day. One of the most active firms was Smith & Co., dry goods, of which Arthur C. Smith is president. Smith insisted that his customers' orders must be filled at any cost, and that he was ready to work a night if necessary. At the Kirschbaum dry goods, a freight handler tried to get the men out rather than handle goods for an "unfair" transfer company. The agitator was discharged and the other men held a conference and decided to remain.

Freight handlers at two small cold storage concerns walked out, but the proprietors and office force are doing the work. Forty struck at the railroad freight houses. The majority remained at work throughout the day. Only one attempt was made during the day to deliver coal by an "unfair" company. It was successful, although fully 1500 young men accompanied the men who were on strike to the Paxton Hotel. The police were present in large numbers, and the unloading was not interfered with. Thursday every coal yard in the city will start delivery teams, they say. The dealers are still delivering goods by special messenger, which can get no men to take out their teams.

The waiters are growing anxious for a settlement, but insist they will not return to work until the scale has been meted out to them. All the large restaurants are still closed, but probably the same will be done with non-union waiters. The statement made by Chief Donahue to the presidents of the unions that the law would be enforced from now on, had a good effect. There was no repetition of Tuesday's acts, when teams were unshod from wagons, harness cut and merchandise cast to the ground. The strike leaders are undoubtedly using their influence to keep the excitement down among their men, but it is a hard thing to do.

Every saloon in the city was closed all of today, and there was no drunkenness. They will remain closed, day and night, until the strike is ended. The saloon-keepers are making a reasonable objection, but Mayor Moore's orders will have to be observed. One hundred Italians were brought into the city late Tuesday night from Iowa. They are quartered at a lodging house.

and are closely watched by the strikers. The indications are that they will be employed as drivers for transfer companies, in case the old men refuse to return to work tomorrow morning. Many of the teamsters are in favor of calling the strike off, but have not yet done so.

The organization of the Business Men's Association was perfected so quickly, although nearly every business man in the city is a member, that but few know, outside of the organization, who they are. But the work of the association is doing a very effective. One of the officers said: "We mean business and propose to maintain our rights at all cost. Unionism has seen its day in Omaha." The organization now has over one thousand members, each sworn to fight the unions to a finish.

STRIKE AND BOYCOTT.

SOCIALISTS' VIEW OF THEM.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.

NEW YORK, May 6.—At a meeting held under the auspices of the Socialist Literary Society, Walter T. Mills, of Kansas City, principal of the International School of Social Economics, spoke on "The Manufacturers vs. the Trades Unions." Declared the working men would never be able to resist the power of the manufacturers' association by strike and boycott.

It boasted that it would go to Washington and the workingmen would be in the possession of the Omaha Merchants' Express and Transfer Company, and fifteen other concerns, which signed the petition. The strikers are also restrained from congregating near the petitioners' places of business, calling non-union men to work, or in other words, visiting their homes to

try to get them to quit work, or doing anything that would be injurious to the petitioners' business. The hearing is set for May 20 but the order went into effect at once. If the order is not upheld the government troops at Poplar Creek will be called out.

The striking teamsters got so many jars today that they begin to wonder where they are at. The threat of the transfer companies and wholesalers made that the men who were not on strike did not work by this morning, the movement of freight would begin just the same, proved no idle boast.

By 7 o'clock hundreds of strikers had gathered in front of the barns of the Omaha Merchants' Express and Transfer Company, Miller Transfer Company, Johnson Bros., McCauley Express Company, Fred Busch Company, and the Expressmen Delivery Company, to see what would happen, and something did happen that sent a shiver up the spine of the strikers. One from each barn came to another team, until a long line up the street was presented. In each instance the proprietor of the companies drove the foremen of the barns and office men.

For a brief period it looked as if the strikers would not be paid, but perhaps the men who kept the street clear, and permitted the teams to make their way down toward the freight depots. "You are all scabs." "You are curs" and such epithets were hurled at the drivers, but nothing more than that was said. Arriving at the freight depots the wagons were quickly backed into place, and to the amazement of the striking teamsters and affiliated unions the freight handlers began to load the vehicles.

Before the last transfer wagon had arrived at its destination, hundreds of strikers and men drawn there through curiosity, were at the Burlington freight depot and hooted and yelled, cursed and groaned until the police scattered them. The first loads of goods which were taken up town, were followed by scores of strikers and their friends, but the police had been given their orders, and the teams were not molested. Before noon the wholesale houses began to move their consignments and the district took on a look of comparative activity.

When it came to handling the goods at the jobbing houses, a new feature presented itself—there were no men to do the loading. But the jobbers were not to be outdone and the proprietors, managers, head house salesmen and office forces were put to work and the loading proceeded rapidly.

By a mutual understanding, one of the proprietors or one of the officials of the jobbing houses, accompanied the men to the railway freight depots, and assisted in loading. This was kept up all day. One of the most active firms was Smith & Co., dry goods, of which Arthur C. Smith is president. Smith insisted that his customers' orders must be filled at any cost, and that he was ready to work a night if necessary. At the Kirschbaum dry goods, a freight handler tried to get the men out rather than handle goods for an "unfair" transfer company. The agitator was discharged and the other men held a conference and decided to remain.

Freight handlers at two small cold storage concerns walked out, but the proprietors and office force are doing the work. Forty struck at the railroad freight houses. The majority remained at work throughout the day. Only one attempt was made during the day to deliver coal by an "unfair" company. It was successful, although fully 1500 young men accompanied the men who were on strike to the Paxton Hotel. The police were present in large numbers, and the unloading was not interfered with. Thursday every coal yard in the city will start delivery teams, they say. The dealers are still delivering goods by special messenger, which can get no men to take out their teams.

The waiters are growing anxious for a settlement, but insist they will not return to work until the scale has been meted out to them. All the large restaurants are still closed, but probably the same will be done with non-union waiters. The statement made by Chief Donahue to the presidents of the unions that the law would be enforced from now on, had a good effect. There was no repetition of Tuesday's acts, when teams were unshod from wagons, harness cut and merchandise cast to the ground. The strike leaders are undoubtedly using their influence to keep the excitement down among their men, but it is a hard thing to do.

Every saloon in the city was closed all of today, and there was no drunkenness. They will remain closed, day and night, until the strike is ended. The saloon-keepers are making a reasonable objection, but Mayor Moore's orders will have to be observed. One hundred Italians were brought into the city late Tuesday night from Iowa. They are quartered at a lodging house.

## BRAVE GIRL LOSES LIFE.

Rushed to Rescue of Father from Highwayman.

Shot Through Right Temple by the Desperate Man.

Tragic End of Attempt to Rob Treasurer Sturtevant of Medford Bank.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.

MEDFORD (Mass.) May 7.—Miss Nellie Sturtevant, aged 25, daughter of Treasurer James S. Sturtevant of the Medford Cooperative Bank, was slain at her home late last night by an unknown man, who attempted to rob her father as he was returning from a bank with a satchel filled with checks and money. The assassin then jumped upon his bicycle and escaped. An Italian, who answered the description of the murderer, was arrested two hours later on suspicion.

Sturtevant reached his home about 11:30 o'clock last night, having with him a satchel well filled with money and checks belonging to the bank. As he stepped upon the plaza of his house, his daughter opened the door and a few words of greeting passed between them. At this moment a rough-looking stranger appeared around the end of the plaza, a hand in hand, and ordered Sturtevant to throw up his hands. The order was not immediately obeyed, but his father, to shield him from harm of his own, did so.

The man then snatched a satchel from Miss Sturtevant's grasp, and, as he ran, she followed him, shouting after him. With one hand the man grasped at Miss Sturtevant's chateaubriand bag. He simultaneously fired the revolver which he held in the other hand. Sturtevant was shot through the right temple and fell dead at the feet of her father. The assassin said that when the stranger ordered him to throw up his hands, Miss Sturtevant had the man, and struck him with her umbrella. With one hand the man grasped at Miss Sturtevant's chateaubriand bag. He simultaneously fired the revolver which he held in the other hand. Sturtevant was shot through the right temple and fell dead at the feet of her father. The assassin said that when the stranger ordered him to throw up his hands, Miss Sturtevant had the man, and struck him with her umbrella. With one hand the man grasped at Miss Sturtevant's chateaubriand bag. He simultaneously fired the revolver which he held in the other hand. 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## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

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PUBLISHERS OF

## The Los Angeles Times

Daily, Weekly, Sunday,  
and Weekly Magazine.

Vol. 43, No. 154.

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Twenty-second Year.

EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR.

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THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT  
AND THE FIESTA NUMBER.

In connection with the timely appearance of our forthcoming FIESTA NUMBER, readers are invited to bear in mind these points:

1. This issue of The Times will, as usual, surpass all rival efforts.

2. It will be the true story of La Fiesta and President Roosevelt's visit, written after, and not before, the occurrence of those great events.

3. It will be superbly illustrated. The principal half-tones will be printed on a superior sheet of fine, heavy paper, and by superior processes.

4. The story of the notable events will be told in graphic and brilliant language. It will be drawn from the imagination of the world-wide leaders, and the events and pictures off on a helpline public as the "sure-enough thing." The accounts will tell what events occurred, when they occurred, and how they occurred.

5. The issue as a whole will be up to the high standard of THE TIMES, long since established in the publication of its special issues, and when we say this, we say a column.

Untold numbers of the FIESTA NUMBER will be mailed abroad, far and wide, for the edification of readers in the East and elsewhere in other lands.

The Times never fails.

The following table shows the price of the FIESTA number when sold at The Times office. The edition will be sold at city newsstands and by newsboys, as well as at out-of-town agencies, wrapped ready for mailing in a handsome three-colored wrapper. The postage will be 4 cents a copy. Orders sent to The Times office or to any agency of The Times in advance of the day of publication (May 9) will be filled as soon as the paper is issued.

Single copies..... \$0.10  
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8 "..... \$0.45  
9 "..... \$0.50  
10 "..... \$0.55  
11 "..... \$0.60  
12 "..... \$0.65  
13 "..... \$0.70  
14 "..... \$0.75  
15 "..... \$0.80

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

## BUSINESS.

Beyond the million mark were the local clearings yesterday, running up to \$1,70,000,000, as compared with \$30,740,50 for the corresponding period of last year.

Fractional changes were all that were noted in the New York stock market; yesterday, generally speaking. Wheat sold freely at Chicago, and there was good buying of corn and oats.

A FIESTA BEGUN.

Like the unfolding of a beautiful flower—yea a myriad of spring blossoms—the glories of La Fiesta burst forth last night. The electrical parade fully came up to expectations, and the crowds that lined the streets were entranced with the vision of loveliness. The wizard's hosts surprised as well as charmed the expectant throng. The people were speechless with admiration. The originality of the designs and the artistic execution of the unique concoctions, even to the minutest details, held the populace spellbound. There were no wild bunting, nor any marked demonstrations of the hand-clapping order as the radiantly beautiful procession moved along. The people simply looked and marveled at the wondrous spectacle as though afraid the vision would vanish if the air were rent with tumult.

La Fiesta has been happily begun.

The programme of pleasures yet in store exceeds that which is past. All

is needed to make the carnival the most enjoyable in the city's history,

is bright, bracing weather and continuous good behavior on the part of all the people. Let all unite to make the President's short stay with us memorable.

SUNSHINE AND CLOUDS.

The spring of 1903 will long be remembered as an exceptional one in Southern California, so far as the weather is concerned. The months of March and April have beaten the record for cloudiness and rainfall and lack of sunshine. "The glorious climate of Southern California" has been a little "off its trolley." This makes it rather embarrassing to us who are proud of the Land of the Afternoon, in attempting to explain to our eastern visitors who are here perhaps for the first time, that such a condition of affairs never happened before. "In the memory of the oldest inhabitant." They smile as incredulous smile, as much as to say: "We have heard that sort of thing before." It is true, however—absolutely true—and the proof of it is found in the figures of the United States Weather Bureau, which like other respectable figures, never lie.

The Times has called upon the ever-obliging Mr. Franklin, who presides

diameter a social mentor who is onto his job—one who will know what kind of pie to give diplomats for breakfast, who is an art on precedence, who appreciates the dignity of a candidate for the speakership of the House of Representatives and who knows how to get a bunch of dignitaries up to a lunch counter without compelling them to buck their way to it through a mob of Missourians unfamiliar with the niceties of manners, and as hungry as a carload of hogs about to be unloaded at the Chicago stock yards.

The country demands that there be no more bad breaks at St. Louis. All work should stop on the exposition until an attaché has been hired, no matter what his salary, who can steer the multitude clear of international complications and save this nation from the charge that, in the presence of a lunch counter, the Yankees loses his reason and becomes a mere feeder at a trough. What in Sam Hill did Dave Francis go hiking around Europe for, dining with Princes and breaking the necks off of bottles with Kings, if not that he could come back to old Missouri posted, down to the ground, on the everlasting properties? And the nation, with one foot in the air, her breath bated and her heart almost ceasing to beat, pauses for a reply:

## DELUSIONS OF STRIKERS.

When men who are employed in an industrial establishment quit work and voluntarily walk out, they cease to be employees of that particular establishment. They become, by their own act, outsiders, and have no more right than have any other outsiders to a voice determining conditions of employment. They are no longer parties in interest after they have refused to continue in the service of their employer on the terms upon which he is willing to employ them. When they attempt to interfere with his business in any manner, they are outside of their legal rights, outside of their moral rights, and outside of all their rights as individuals. They are, in fact, in proportion to their unlawful interference with the rights of others, outlaws and criminals, and should be treated as such.

These facts, which cannot be gainsaid, are too often lost sight of by complaisant and spineless officials whose sworn duty it is to uphold and administer the law. From this lax view of official duty come half the trouble and most of the violence which attend the average strike. If officers of the law would always, in such cases, perform the duties which their oaths of office require them to perform, there would be little interference on the part of strikers with the business of their former employers, and there would be comparatively little violence as an adjunct of labor strikes. When public officials fall down, through cowardice or lack of principle, the mob spirit asserts itself, and wrong begins to usurp the place of right.

One of the numerous delusions of men who desert their employment at the dictation of jawsmitters and agitators is the idea that they (the strikers) have some sort of a "right" to prevent other men from taking their jobs. A second delusion is the idea of often (if not always) maintaining strikers, that a statement necessarily involves their claim in the positions which they have deserted. Nothing could be farther from the truth than these mistaken ideas. Common sense and common Americanism should teach every man who sees fit to quit his employment that any other man who chooses to accept the position has as good a right to do so as the striker had to quit; also that the employer has as good a right to employ the man who takes the striker's place as he had to employ the striker in the first place, or at any time. The fact that men have united in a union can not possibly confer upon them the right to monopolize the work to be performed in any branch of industry.

The idea usually entertained by strikers, that they must all be taken back into their old positions if the strike is settled, is a delusion. Even if an employer is willing to accede to the demands made upon him, he is not bound to do so. He may, however, have the strikers, or any of them, unless he enters into an express stipulation to that effect. Workmen who quit their employment should disabuse themselves of the notion that they have thereafter any sort of claim upon the positions which they have vacated. If they are taken back it is through the good will of their former employer, and not because they have any just or proper claim upon him for employment.

Industrial peace is not to be had so long as any class of men attempt, by coercion, to restrain other men from doing that which they have a lawful right to do, or attempt to force them to do that which they have a lawful right to refrain from doing. Coercion, is un-American and intolerable.

It is opposed to the genius of our institutions and to the spirit of freedom which is the vitalizing principle of our form of government.

The brutal and brutalizing tyrannies which trades unions have permitted to exercise, in the past, must and will be restrained in the future.

ubin's opinion is steadily working around to a just and adequate comprehension of the fundamental rights involved in these questions. And, as the Bostonians shudder at the shock occasioned by the lack of culture exhibited by Dave Francis and his satellites covered with badges and clothed with a little brief authority, if this thing doesn't involve us in with the effete monarchies of the Old World, it will be a wonder. In the name of peace let there be rushed to St. Louis by special train and a locomotive with drivers eleven feet in

length a social mentor who is onto his job—one who will know what kind of pie to give diplomats for breakfast, who is an art on precedence, who appreciates the dignity of a candidate for the speakership of the House of Representatives and who knows how to get a bunch of dignitaries up to a lunch counter without compelling them to buck their way to it through a mob of Missourians unfamiliar with the niceties of manners, and as hungry as a carload of hogs about to be unloaded at the Chicago stock yards.

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One of the numerous delusions of men who desert their employment at the dictation of jawsmitters and agitators is the idea that they (the strikers) have some sort of a "right" to prevent other men from taking their jobs. A second delusion is the idea of often (if not always) maintaining strikers, that a statement necessarily involves their claim in the positions which they have deserted. Nothing could be farther from the truth than these mistaken ideas. Common sense and common Americanism should teach every man who sees fit to quit his employment that any other man who chooses to accept the position has as good a right to do so as the striker had to quit; also that the employer has as good a right to employ the man who takes the striker's place as he had to employ the striker in the first place, or at any time. The fact that men have united in a union can not possibly confer upon them the right to monopolize the work to be performed in any branch of industry.

The idea usually entertained by strikers, that they must all be taken back into their old positions if the strike is settled, is a delusion. Even if an employer is willing to accede to the demands made upon him, he is not bound to do so. He may, however, have the strikers, or any of them, unless he enters into an express stipulation to that effect. Workmen who quit their employment should disabuse themselves of the notion that they have thereafter any sort of claim upon the positions which they have vacated. If they are taken back it is through the good will of their former employer, and not because they have any just or proper claim upon him for employment.

Industrial peace is not to be had so long as any class of men attempt, by coercion, to restrain other men from doing that which they have a lawful right to do, or attempt to force them to do that which they have a lawful right to refrain from doing. Coercion, is un-American and intolerable.

It is opposed to the genius of our institutions and to the spirit of freedom which is the vitalizing principle of our form of government.

The brutal and brutalizing tyrannies which trades unions have permitted to exercise, in the past, must and will be restrained in the future.

ubin's opinion is steadily working around to a just and adequate comprehension of the fundamental rights involved in these questions. And, as the Bostonians shudder at the shock occasioned by the lack of culture exhibited by Dave Francis and his satellites covered with badges and clothed with a little brief authority, if this thing doesn't involve us in with the effete monarchies of the Old World, it will be a wonder. In the name of peace let there be rushed to St. Louis by special train and a locomotive with drivers eleven feet in

length a social mentor who is onto his job—one who will know what kind of pie to give diplomats for breakfast, who is an art on precedence, who appreciates the dignity of a candidate for the speakership of the House of Representatives and who knows how to get a bunch of dignitaries up to a lunch counter without compelling them to buck their way to it through a mob of Missourians unfamiliar with the niceties of manners, and as hungry as a carload of hogs about to be unloaded at the Chicago stock yards.

The country demands that there be no more bad breaks at St. Louis. All

work should stop on the exposition until an attaché has been hired, no matter what his salary, who can steer the multitude clear of international complications and save this nation from the charge that, in the presence of a lunch counter, the Yankees loses his reason and becomes a mere feeder at a trough. What in Sam Hill did Dave Francis go hiking around Europe for, dining with Princes and breaking the necks off of bottles with Kings, if not that he could come back to old Missouri posted, down to the ground, on the everlasting properties? And the nation, with one foot in the air, her breath bated and her heart almost ceasing to beat, pauses for a reply:

## DELUSIONS OF STRIKERS.

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THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1903.

Think for one moment  
have ceased to sellSERIOUS OFFER TO  
SKIPPING PROMOTER.ANGELA'S MEN WOULD PUT  
WILSON ON HIS FEET.

PIANO

Our trade yesterday was  
almost up to the standard  
of the great Special  
A call will convince.Bartlett Music  
225-228 South Broadway,  
Blanchard Hall Building

SHOE

Late Styles for  
Men and WomenMany exclusive  
designed styles  
for us; low and  
not dull or  
borders. Prices  
\$5.50 to  
\$10.00. Get up to  
Oxford, up to  
Better Shoes  
you have  
had at any  
shop in the  
store. The  
actions have merited.Women's reception  
style in  
various  
types of  
leather,  
etc.Vetherby-Kayser  
Shoe Company,  
Los Angeles—20 S. Broadway,  
Pittsburgh—20 S. ColoradoIt's All in the  
Lens.When purchasing glasses do  
not let the grinding factors, as  
they promise inaccuracy, the  
accuracy and perfection of all  
our work.Katz Optical  
133 S. SpringDry clean and  
\$1.25. We will  
deliver.E PANTORIUM  
306 W. Sixth Street,  
Los Angeles—do Ladies' Work also.ER BORDURE BE  
decorated with roses  
and other flowers.Johnson & Bern  
Optical Co.

Optical Works







THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1903.

THE TIMES "ANSWERS BY EXPERTS" SERIES.  
COPYRIGHT, 1903, BY JOSEPH B. BOWLER.

Mrs. Herrick on Woman's Voice.

IT IS USUALLY HIGH PITCHED.  
DESERVED TO BE PAID OF IT—HOW TO  
CORRECT THE FAULT—SLANG SHOULD  
BE DROPPED—MISPRONUNCIATIONS.

By Christine Terhune Herrick.

(Author of "City Tales," etc.)

THE American voice has become a  
boomer among other nationalities.

The voices of all Americans are  
criticized by the trans-Atlantic folk.

Not the voice of the American woman.

She receives special condemnation.

Not only is her voice high-pitched,

but she is said to pitch her voice high,

any and every way, so long may she

do for self-improvement.

The woman who wishes to learn to sing

and to have little or no idea

of modulating her tones. In addition

to this, she is said to have a limited

choice of words, and it is next to im-

possible to pick up an English novel

in which an American girl is intro-

duced without finding her nationality

denied by her use of phrases that

are considered by the writer to be dis-

grees American, and therefore in-

adequate.

This is not the place to enter upon

the question of the vexed question of

the American English and what

Americans. The latter are very

the survivors of the former, as

is known to a Yankie.

Provincialisms of all sorts are to be deplored,

but it is not of these that I wish

to speak particularly.

It is rather of the

ways of the American woman that

one must acknowledge frankly de-

erves about the worst that can be

said of her.

There are some extenuations to be

had for the nasal tone. Our climate,

with its alternations of heat and cold,

dry, rasping character at most sea-

sons, is an external trouble which makes

the nasal American voice what it is. This

is especially true of the residents of

the eastern states.

The southern woman, who lives in a more

temperate climate, generally has a much

more pleasant voice than her north-

ern sister, but if she would take the

trouble to induce her

faults easily.

Devotion must precede conversion

in any woman, who is to be converted

to the purity of the voice of

the American woman. It is a

matter of time, and of course

of practice.

She should, if she can, go to

the best voice teacher in her

city, and if she can't, to

the best voice teacher in the

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## BARD THANKED BY FRUIT MEN

They Indorse His Stand on Reciprocity.

Railroads Asked for a Six-day Schedule to Chicago.

State Convention Will End Tonight With Reception to Governor.

Attendance upon the Fruit-Growers' convention doubled itself yesterday over the previous day. The general display of scientific knowledge among the body, and the quiet manner in which the men, as a class, are being assessed of an intelligent and comprehensive knowledge of the whole subject. One isn't likely to think of "farmers" after hearing them engage in a discriminating discussion upon some scientific theory, and using the language of the hour.

A deep interest was shown in the several discussions yesterday, resulting in animated debates, particularly when it came to questions pertaining to the quality and conditions of the fruit rape.

J. C. Teague read a paper on the "Curing and Marketing of Lemons," which was a minute statement of the treatment of a lemon from the tree to the consumer.

In his paper on "Oranges from Biscay to Car," A. D. Bishop said, concerning the fruit of the orange: "The flavor of the fruit is the best evidence of the quality of the fruit: 'The character of the soil has a very marked effect upon the quality of fruit produced, much more than upon the growth of the tree, from the coarse, thick-skinned fruit to the fine, compact, to the high-colored, smooth, ten-pulp fruits of the higher alluvial soil.'"

THANKFUL FOR COOPER. Edward Cooper, chairman of the convention, was for twenty years president of the California State Board of Horticulture, and when the new law was passed abolishing that body and providing for a state commission, Gov. Cooper appointed him to the place. In appreciation of this, the convention yesterday passed a resolution thanking Gov. Cooper for his appreciation of Hon. Edward Cooper as State Commissioner of Agriculture.

EDWARD COOPER. Edward Cooper gave expression to "Fruit Growers' Wants and Demands" from his standpoint, which led to a somewhat general discussion on the whole subject.

PAUL COOPER, JR. A report of the committee of fifteen appointed for the convention for the purpose of inducing young eastern farmers to come to California, upon which committee the section of the State is represented by Frank D. Bishop of Santa Ana, and A. D. Bishop of Santa Ana, reads its report at the opening of the afternoon session.

The report details of the sending of three squads of men throughout many States, reaching to the Atlantic Coast. Armed with all kinds of information and the provision of station and a large number of men representing California life, these men went into country towns and cities, giving lectures, held free exhibitions, and delivered lectures. It was all free and great fun gathered everywhere, to see a great number of young men and families in the work is showing fruit in a great many of these.

President Griffith made an effort and repeated and determined to get the convention to discuss only the subject of the accommodations for the work for them. There was no disposition to do so, and the question which is so much talked of by the easterners, a reception to the Governor tonight.

J. M. Hutchinson of Fresno, one of the committee, stated that he had been with a number of the new arrivals and found them satisfied with food and board, or \$1.00 a day and a bed, and that they were not furnish their own bed, he did not know.

Mr. Hutchinson recently arrived in one party. Mr. Hutchinson said that three of them had invested aggregate of \$15,000.

BUGS AND THINGS. Alexander Craw treated the subject of "Pests" describing the insect and disease and the damage the melon maggot of the Hawaiian Islands, and the successful efforts that have been made to shut them out of this country.

Prof. A. Cook of Claremont, had a warm discussion with his topic "Pests." A sort of a cross was a bug and a fly, its entire life being but one-twenty-fifth of an hour. It feeds on all kinds of vegetation, upon the sap from grass or in the leaves of trees, but it has also been discovered that an uncountable brown spot that has been found on oranges, has been caused by insects making little trips.

It does injure the fruit, however, and to destroy the general beauty of orange, and some fruit was on exhibition at the spraying theory, on account of its spotting the oranges, and if these are found and among the injurious ones to the latter will be destroyed.

It would not for these parasites, "Well, life would become unbearable; the parasites themselves are a nuisance were it not for the stations placed, on their increase the consumption of their food."

Prof. Cook's theory, in addition to the spraying theory, on account of its spotting the oranges, and as significant when he looked toward the latter will be destroyed.

After diligent search I have been able to find but one small orchard owner who has been successful in sprays within the past eighteen months, and they were entirely free in each case.

James Pease, horticultural commis-

After the railroads.

resolution was passed calling upon railroads to grant at once a six-

schedule to Chicago and nine days

New York, with a penalty of 10 per

cent. on the value of the car for every day it is kept on the road beyond that time.

The secretary was instructed to forward the resolution to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The resolution was also passed in favor of the railroads' services and calling attention to the assertion that this country was behind others in that regard.

This was also directed to be handed to President Roosevelt.

MEMORIAL TO BARD.

The committee appointed to draft a memorial to Senator Thomas B. Bard presented its report as follows:

"Whereas, the fruit and sugar industries of our section demand a tariff proposition to offset labor conditions of competing fruit and sugar-producing countries, and long freight rates."

"Resolved, that the Hon. Thomas B. Bard, Senator from California, has done a service to us in the apparent hopelessness of trying to defeat the bill, and that he deserves a standing for principles, therefore be it

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THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1903.

## THE ORANGE MARKET.

Special and Authentic Quotations by Telegraph.

**NEW YORK AVERAGE PRICES.**  
NEW YORK, May 6.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Twenty-five cars of California oranges and one of lemons were sold yesterday. Active market and good demand for medium and small navels; prices up 10 cents for good fruit. The weather was favorable, receipts increasing.

## BUSINESS.

**FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL**  
OFFICE OF THE TIMES, Los Angeles, May 6, 1903.

## FINANCIAL.

**BANK CLEARINGS.** The clearings of the Los Angeles Clearinghouse to-day (Wednesday) were \$1,178,084; the same day a year ago, \$358,742.50.

**OPTIMISTS' VIEW.** The latest report of the American Bankers Association indicates "we hear and read a great deal about the financial condition of the country, undigested securities, etc. I don't know that I am right on the other hand, I am inclined to be more conservative. Still I believe that the present condition of the country, and the general foulness of the present good times are not enough, with continued good times, to overcome almost everything. I fear we understand less of the world. We are likely to forget the enormous increases in wealth, and that such increases are the growing responsibilities which are willingly accepted, and not reluctantly assumed. While we shall have ups and downs in trade, we have passed that stage in which there will be a recurrence of the panic of the past."

**ENGLISH'S REPORT.** The latest report of Great Britain's public debt, the so-called "local loans" through which the central government's credit is loaned to the public, which slightly exceeds the debt of 1916, at the close of which year it was then \$2,000,000,000. In 1888, on the eve of the war it had been reduced to £2,000,000,000. The increase during the Transition thus appears to be £1,000,000,000. In 1916, involved in an interest of £2,000,000,000, or £14,000,000 per annum. Assuming its full three years of service, the war will add to the debt created in the period averaged more than £1,000,000,000.

**PROSPECTS.** Private importers of canned fruits that there light trade to English goods. Goods are making extensive preparations for the market, and a contract for April 10, 1917, is now in force. The price is £1,000,000,000, or £14,000,000 per annum.

**ROLLED BARLEY-13.** CRACKED CORN-12.

**BRAN-11.**

**LIVE STOCK.**

**HOOF-Per cwt.** 4,000.00.

**CATTLE-Per cwt.** 4,000.00 for prime steers;

2,500.00 for others; 2,000.00 for heifers.

**SHEEF-Per head.** 4,000.00. ewes.

**PROVISIONS.**

**LAND-Per lb.** Silver Leaf, three,

4 lb. Box, three, 1 lb. White Leaf, three,

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## THE CITY IN BRIEF

## NEWS AND BUSINESS

## Chamber to Close.

The Chamber of Commerce exhibition hall will be closed to the public tomorrow after 11 a.m. on account of the celebration of the day.

## Fire From Bad Pipe.

The one-story, frame dwelling, No. 825 Castilian street, owned by G. H. Hard, was occupied by Charles J. Evans, who was slightly damaged by fire last evening, the blaze originating in a defective pipe.

## Buys Flats.

Jesus H. Arnold has purchased of William A. Fressel, lot 7419, on the southwest corner of Grand avenue and Seventeenth street, with a two-story frame apartment building; consideration name \$12,500.

## Dedicate Mission.

There will be a dedication service at St. Paul's Episcopal Mission, Forty-sixth street and Central avenue, this evening at 7:30. Bishop Johnson will be present to administer confirmation to the members of the church. Stands will be safe.

Building Superintendent Julius W. Krause made a thorough inspection of the reviewing stands and all temporary structures erected for the accommodation of people who will view the parades and other activities this afternoon.

## No Masking.

Chief of Police Elton wishes publicity given to the fact that no confetti-throwing or masking will be allowed on Saturday night, or any other night during Fiesta. The reason is that as a result of the acts of rowdiness that have characterized "All Fool's Nights."

## "Go Early."

W. D. Woolwine, speaking for himself and other bankers, earnestly requests that all persons using banking facilities to transact on Friday do it in the forenoon, thereby giving the banks an opportunity to close and their employees a chance to witness the parades and other activities.

## The President.

John McDonald, laborer, aged 25, was picked up in a dying condition early yesterday from the office of the County Clerk.

John J. Seymour, aged 25, native of Iowa, and Mabel S. Murphy, aged 22, native of Pennsylvania; residents of Pasadena.

John W. Washmeyer, aged 23, native of California, resident of Los Angeles, and Elizabeth D. McCarter, aged 24, native of California, resident of Pomona.

Edwin E. Baker, aged 25, native of Illinois and Jennette Jager, aged 26, native of Iowa; residents of Pomona.

William Duncan Hollins, aged 27, and Louise V. Quigley, aged 25, natives of South Carolina; residents of Monroe.

Myron Franklin Van Leuven, aged 25, native of California, resident of San Francisco, and Pauline P. Pfeifer, aged 24, native of California, resident of Los Angeles.

Thomas Fay, aged 25, native of New York, and Harry Barnes, aged 26, native of Ireland; residents of Los Angeles.

Dominice Marales, aged 26, native of Austria and Brigida Arbus, aged 26, native of California; residents of San Pedro.

## New Railroader Comes.

H. B. Worden, formerly general traveling freight and passenger agent of the "Frisco" line at Colorado Springs, has taken a position with the San Pedro, Los Angeles and San Luis Obispo road as assistant general freight agent.

He is on the ground now and at work.

Mr. Worden's headquarters will be with the Frisco. Frank P. Pfeifer, Agent Gillette at the company's First-street station.

## Watch Your Watches.

Captain of Detectives Bradish warns the people to "keep close tabs" on their money, watches, rings, pins and other personal articles, and valuables when on the streets during Fiesta. Notwithstanding the efforts of the police and detective departments, pickpockets and other scoundrels are a constant menace in the city and prepared to reap a harvest from the Fiesta crowds. In addition to "keeping tabs" on themselves, Captain Bradish urges the victims in all cases of pickpocketing to notify police headquarters as soon as they discover their losses, instead of waiting till hours afterward.

## McLaughlin Sets Out.

George N. McLaughlin, the political worker who assumed the responsibility of crooked management of the Pioneer Investment and Trust Company, by bringing a sensational suit charging his former employer with the practice of "fixing" the stock market, has been bought off and the case has been "pushed" into the courts. His uncle, Mr. Rosenfeld and others, has been bought off and the case has been "pushed" into the courts. His uncle, Mr. Rosenfeld, a third party having been injected to save the Pioneer manipulators from being dragged into the suit with them, has a suite of corporate books. Hipwell and Grandstaff, the men in charge of the Pioneer, and sued the Pioneer Company promoters, have also been freed out of court.

## BREVITIES.

The President's Visit.—The forthcoming Fiesta Number of The Times, besides containing a detailed, illustrated description of the entire week's activities, will also include full illustrated accounts of President Roosevelt's visit and reception in Los Angeles, and all Southern California. The purpose of this is to inform themselves, or to inform distant friends, of the great Fiesta celebration in Los Angeles, as well as how the President was received. This will secure a copy of this special edition at all news stands, or direct from The Times. Price 10 cents per copy, wrapped, ready for mailing. Call 415-417 Trust building, corner Spring and Second streets.

If you want to know all about Avalon and Catalina Island, who's there, and what's doing, send a cent to the Times Office, 1142 S. Flower st., and to "The Wires," Avalon's new daily published by The Times-Mirror Company. It prints "The News All the People Want to Know," the inside, and tells his fish stories every day.

If you wish to reach eastern purchasers with bargains in Southern California, send a cent to the Times, and the Special Fiesta Edition of The Times to be issued Saturday, May 11, will be sent to thousands of people in the eastern states. The rate in the classified columns is 1 cent per word; minimum 25 cents.

Ladies not wishing to go to a hospital during pregnancy can have all the comforts of a home, with Dr. Boyd, No. 1142 S. Flower st., Tel. Blue 2201.

Don't fail to see the largest lady on earth, Annie Redline, at Chateau Park this week. J. H. Larabee, manager.

Reduced rates East or West on household goods. Borkin's Van & Storage Co.

Free exhibition. Monster swordfish. The Morgan Oyster Co., 229-233 S. Main st.

Antique canes and badges, wholesale and retail. Field & Cole, 248 S. Main.

Fine Cabinet photos reduced to \$1.50 per dozen. Sunbeam, 238 S. Main.

The colored citizens will hold their last mass meeting tonight at A. J. Jones's restaurant, No. 197 San Pedro.

Large number of tents.

Large number of tents.